of-sale package to satisfy the requirements of §32.29(b);

- (11) Procedures for prototype testing of the product to demonstrate the effectiveness of the containment, shielding, and other safety features under both normal and severe conditions of handling, storage, use, and disposal of the product;
- (12) Results of the prototype testing of the product, including any change in the form of the byproduct material contained in the product, the extent to which the byproduct material may be released to the environment, any increase in external radiation levels, and any other changes in safety features;
- (13) The estimated external radiation doses and dose commitments relevant to the safety criteria in §32.27 and the basis for such estimates;
- (14) A determination that the probabilities with respect to the doses referred to in §32.27(c) meet the criteria of that paragraph;
- (15) Quality control procedures to be followed in the fabrication of production lots of the product and the quality control standards the product will be required to meet; and
- (16) Any additional information, including experimental studies and tests, required by the Commission.

[34 FR 6653, Apr. 18, 1969, as amended at 43 FR 6923, Feb. 17, 1978; 45 FR 38342, June 9, 1980]

## §32.27 Same: Safety criteria.

An applicant for a license under §32.26 shall demonstrate that the product is designed and will be manufactured so that:

(a) In normal use and disposal of a single exempt unit, and in normal handling and storage of the quantities of exempt units likely to accumulate in one location during marketing, distribution, installation, and servicing of the product, it is unlikely that the external radiation dose in any one year, or the dose commitment resulting from the intake of radioactive material in any one year, to a suitable sample of the group of individuals expected to be most highly exposed to radiation or radioactive material from the product will exceed the dose to the appropriate organ as specified in Column I of the table in §32.28.

- (b) It is unlikely that there will be a significant reduction in the effectiveness of the containment, shielding, or other safety features of the product from wear and abuse likely to occur in normal handling and use of the product during its useful life.
- (c) In use and disposal of a single exempt unit and in handling and storage of the quantities of exempt units likely to accumulate in one location during marketing, distribution, installation, and servicing of the product, the probability is low that the containment, shielding, or other safety features of the product would fail under such circumstances that a person would receive an external radiation dose or dose commitment in excess of the dose to the appropriate organ as specified in Column II of the table in §32.28, and the probability is negligible that a person would receive an external radiation dose or dose commitment in excess of the dose to the appropriate organ as specified in Column III of the table in § 32.28. 1

[34 FR 6654, Apr. 18, 1969]

§ 32.28 Same: Table of organ doses.

Part of body	Col- umn I (rem)	Col- umn II (rem)	Col- umn III (rem)
Whole body; head and trunk; active blood-forming organs; gonads; or lens of eye	0.005	0.5	15
er than 1 square centimeter	0.075	7.5	200
Other organs	0.015	1.5	50

[34 FR 6654, Apr. 18, 1969]

Low—not more than one such failure per year for each 10,000 exempt units distributed.

Negligible—not more than one such failure per year for each one million exempt units distributed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>It is the intent of this paragraph that as the magnitude of the potential dose increases above that permitted under normal conditions, the probability that any individual will receive such a dose must decrease. The probabilities have been expressed in general terms to emphasize the approximate nature of the estimates which are to be made. The following values may be used as guides in estimating compliance with the criteria: